

Research Paper

Women Victimized by Violence, Losing freedom, a focus on Sherpur

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Received: 16/Jan/2023; **Accepted:** 07/Feb/2023; **Published:** 28/Feb/2023

Abstract- This essay demonstrates why women ought to have the same legal protections and civil liberties as males in modern society. They are expected to contribute to the operation of the family and the community, although this is frequently not the case. In South Asian households, the patriarch is in charge. Women find it challenging to develop in society and win the respect they deserve. Before they emerge from their cocoons, they have a long, manageable road ahead of them. The mistreatment of women is still widespread. Given the patriarchal aspect of South Asian culture, they are creating identities that are challenging to attain. In almost all south Asian countries, women suffer a lot in context with the trait prevailed in the society in which they spend their lifespan without having the rights they deserve in the society. The variance of society may have a different path but the outcome is the same, suffering. The whole circumstances of Society in south Asia have not been able to provide women their fundamental rights. Their contribution to society does not give them any opportunity to elevate their lifestyle but rather let them prone to violence and deprivation. Women still try to find a position the society to depict their position by fighting against the male-dominated society. A focus has been given in the context of the article in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh depicting the condition of women.

Keyword- cocoon, discrimination, family, gender, rights, violence, women

1. Introduction

Even in the earliest periods of human existence, women have always had a fundamental place in society. They help their peers succeed in society by assisting. But the discussion ends as soon as the subject of women's rights comes up. Depending on the region, several factors contribute to women's suffering. For trivial reasons such as dowry, lack of employment, lack of education, lack of money, the counterpart's subsequent marriage, and child marriage, they are mistreated. They remain silent throughout, never raising their voices [1]. Many people think they were brought here to create suffering even before they were born. Worldwide, many issues affect women. Several nations in South Asia have enacted absolute bans on dowries, although they have taken only token steps to enforce the restriction. Women carry out this terrible conduct from birth to death, but no one outside of their community knows about it. However, a boy can have as many rights as he wants but a girl or a woman does not have the same opportunity [2]. The main reasons why women are subjected to violence in South Asia are rooted in culture and religion. However, women still face significant obstacles in achieving complete equality and have to fight for the rights to which they are legally entitled [3]. In response to the global outpouring of support for the movement to end violence against women (VAW), The United Nations General Assembly overwhelmingly supported

a resolution denouncing such acts and giving them a standing ovation in support of (VAW), [4]. From ancient times to the present, domestic violence (DV) has been a significant problem in India [5]. Indian women frequently lack the freedom to move about as freely as they would want. DV against women is a major issue. Both at home and in public, male partners, male family members, or those with whom women have a direct or indirect relationship engage in this conduct. Women's participation in any society's work is not seen as work in a society where men predominate. The odd practice of marrying off girls to dogs is frequently motivated by false beliefs about keeping evil spirits out of the neighborhood and securing the bride's companion [6]. Contrary to popular opinion, societal violence is established in many countries rules and beliefs and is not merely a singular phenomenon. One of the main issues in India for promoting women's health, status, rights, and many other things including VAW, when it comes to addressing the social components of their rights, women encounter many obstacles. According to the Indian National Crime Records Bureau, women in India frequently experience violence, including dowry murder and wife beatings. In 2016, the National Crime Records Bureau. It might have an impact on women's physical and emotional well-being [7]. One in three women experiences intimate partner violence, according to data from throughout the world (IPV). Similarly, India also experiences this [8]. Both the advancement of women and the

growth of the government are hampered by this form of aggression. This system has forced the government to mandate an increase in the number of women in police enforcement [9]. Even the hiring of women is subject to mandated quotas. Domestic violence offenses result in 29 percent of all crimes. Even According to the VAW report for India, it accounts for the greatest proportion of all recorded crimes in Indian homes [10]. India plays a significant role in the VAW. The route to DV is paved with gender inequality. There aren't many statistics on violence against women. VAW has undergone some regression testing by the Indian National Crime Records Bureau. It demonstrates the typical pattern of DV in India [11]. There are numerous causes for DV situations. Lack of education, hardship in the family, use of drugs and alcohol, mistreatment of women, etc. Less antenatal care and visits from health professionals may be provided to women who experience violence. The rate of newborn mortality rises as a result. As a result, harms women psychologically [12]. Caste-based violence has also been a major issue in India. Due to social, economic, and psychological pressure, the low caste has been forced to retreat as a result of the battle between the high and low castes [13]. According to the Global Gender Gap Index, Pakistan was the second-worst country in the world for gender equality as of 2018 and the sixth-most dangerous country overall. The patriarchal worldview establishes norms for social behavior, sex roles, and family pride, which ensures male superiority over females [14]. In this region of the world, women's honor has a weak connotation. Honor killings are a serious issue in Pakistan, particularly for women [15]. Maintaining a woman's dignity also protects the reputation of her entire family. Murdering a woman for breaching the "law" to preserve the family's reputation is a frequent event that is justifiable given the circumstances. A male relative uses illicit ways to repair the family's reputation after a woman has been dishonored. In Pakistani culture, honor killings occur for a variety of reasons, including to demonstrate one's manhood, as a result of rumors, family customs, religious convictions, etc. [16]. According to Pakeeza, Pakistan's laws are mostly based on its religion [17] [18]. It is simple to understand how poorly VAW is handled if killing women is seen to be acceptable in tribal courts [19]. In Pakistan, there will be twice as many violent crimes against women in the second half of 2020 as there were in the first. Nothing is done by the Pakistani government to halt this violence against women and children [20]. Information from news sources and information found in official records are very dissimilar. To stop the VAW, numerous schemes and proposals have been developed. But failed. This article demonstrates that despite society's reluctance to grant women's rights, they are unable to experience good physical and mental health. The army's sway, customary law, and the desire to preserve family honor [21]. And the religious climate makes it difficult for individuals to exercise their rights and obtain what they perceive to be their fundamental rights [22]. Men frequently believe that women are their sole possession and that they have significant influence over a woman's sexual orientation and capacity for procreation. On the list of crimes committed in Sri Lanka, VAW comes in first, between 1983 and 2009 [23]. There were numerous

VAW cases when the Civil War was raging [24]. Women in Sri Lanka were still being harmed by men even after the tsunami in 2004 [25]. Children witnessed their father beating their mothers at those times, according to research. Among the health issues are cuts, bruises, black eyes, burns, brain traumas, and contusions that have been linked to Sri Lanka's violence [26]. Sri Lanka has been at the epicenter of unrest and violence. The widows who were left in charge of the family after the military conflict in Sri Lanka had to contend with domestic abuse. They are abused, even if they are being held in detention centers or welfare camps. Sri Lanka's laws are weak enough to not adequately protect women or children for a variety of reasons [27]. In 1978, According to Sri Lanka's constitution, gender-based discrimination is unlawful and women are afforded less protection than men. Men and women also have equal rights under the law. VAW in Bangladesh has undergone extensive social, economic, and cultural analysis. Women in Bangladesh are dependent on men and subject to a male-dominated society because of patriarchy, culture, religion, and custom [28]. Moving restrictions limit women's freedom of choice, prevent them from receiving healthcare or education, compel them to get married at a young age, and violate so many of their fundamental rights [29]. Some individuals think that girls are born to make their parents' lives even more difficult [30]. In their society, they are viewed as a financial burden on the family. Rape, incest, eve-teasing, forced sex, public harassment, throwing acid, trafficking, and dowry-related killings all target women easily. Parents of girls who are getting married in Bangladesh based on oral agreements are quite concerned because the government has made it unlawful to demand dowries [31]. It is required of both parents to provide and accept dowry. A newlywed wife may find it simpler to accept a dowry, but doing so can also tempt females to do the same. Dowry can make the groom or his family envious, which could result in violence or, in the worst-case scenario, result in the death of a girl [32]. One of the primary causes of men harming women in Bangladesh is the dowry trap. Even if the bride's father is beaten to obtain the dowry, taking or providing a dowry is not a long-term answer to his financial problems [33]. Even sexual assault (SV) has raised concerns in Bangladesh [34]. The problem has gotten worse as a result of out-of-control violence and harassment against girls. Women are psychologically harassed through a variety of online sites [35]. A woman's social, mental, and economical life is significantly impacted by climate change. Men occasionally give up on women because they believe they are powerless. A focus on how women's health is declining supports this viewpoint. Bangladesh experiences most of the negative consequences of climate change, which causes women to have health issues [36]. Because the government cannot end domestic violence on its own, some of the measures it has taken are insufficient [37]. Also in jeopardy is Himalaya's daughter. In Nepalese homes, it is highly usual for women to be tortured [38]. Families in Nepal frequently desire a boy child, therefore when they are unable to have one, there can be a lot of violence [39]. This may affect the reproductive, psychological, and emotional well-being of women [40]. The causes of the violence robbing women's dignity and rights

that results in death are not limited to dowry; they also include cultural impact, early marriage, patriarchal culture, male dominance, etc [41]. Women's dependence demonstrates the lack of independence among Nepalese women, who are rendered defenseless in the situations covered by the research. Their freedom is restricted, and they are made victims. [42]. According to the study, drug, and alcohol misuse, as well as a lack of infrastructure and legal safeguards, make it more likely for women in Nepalese society to experience violence [43]. Rape has been the main cause of concern in Nepalese society among all violent crimes. The increase in rapes in Nepal has made society's atmosphere hazardous for girls [44]. Bhutan is one of the countries in South Asia that experiences a similar level of societal violence. Bhutan is a tiny nation, but the VAW is the same [45]. Women experience violence for a variety of causes, including poor literacy rates, racism, geographic location, national social norms, masculinity, an alcoholic spouse or family member, and many others [46]. Because women rely mostly on their male partners, VAW is a widespread practice. This report makes it abundantly evident that there is a gender disparity there [47]. The most obvious factor contributing to VAW may be the gender gap, which worsens the opportunity gap between men and women in Bhutan. But because they do not have the same rights as males [48]. The world's leaders are now concerned about eliminating discrimination, notwithstanding the UN's challenge. Women who experience this issue have an even greater negative impact on the next generation, including themselves [49]. Numerous reasons for violence in Bhutan can be attributed to the situational pattern of VAW. In Bhutan, the effects of domestic violence can lead to major health issues for women [50]. Alcohol consumption in Bhutan is a significant factor in the development of all forms of physical oppression [51]. In Bhutan, there are several types of violence. Violence is influenced by the stress that exists in their lives for many causes. The idea of masculinity needs to be modified. The "night hunting" situation in Bhutan appears to be a long-standing issue [52]. However, the way of life in cities interprets it as a misuse leading to rape. The fourth monarch of Bhutan, King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, established the Gross National Happiness (GNH) ideology as the cornerstone of the country's prosperity. It is an effort to ensure that women are elevated in all facets of society. Male partners have been observed controlling a woman's life and other activities in a case of emotional VAW in the Maldives [53]. Women seem to be being controlled by a man like puppets. They also encounter physical abuse, although this suggests that this type of abuse is less common than emotional abuse in particular. The data in the Maldives demonstrates how the case of VAW varies from place to region. The impact of globalization, the booming fishing sector, tourism, political change, cultural change, and religious influence on women's mobility in the Maldives is mixed [54]. This information is taken from an article written by the UN Theme Group on Gender with assistance from the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Security of the Maldives. It demonstrates how women encounter discrimination, which motivates them to make a difference in social, economic, and political spheres [55]. Political states

and the opportunities available to women are not equal. Men and women still differ from one another. Women seldom have the same options as males. The presidential election procedure was off-limits to women, hence they were unable to run as candidates. It is common knowledge that political unrest leads to social anarchy and targets women in particular [56]. In the Maldives, the notion of the family regarding freedom of movement is difficult for women or females since the family is afraid of the movement of its female members [57]. Women's labor has not received much recognition in the economic system when it comes to receiving rewards. The country's gender roles are influenced by the conservative style of religion [58]. It is against the law for women to engage in "Zina" (illegal sex with or without happiness). If a woman is sexually assaulted or raped, the process of inspection for the woman may become victimized again, forcing the woman to confront yet another mental impropriety and maybe lowering her social standing [59]. Due to this type of discrimination, there aren't as many recorded violent crimes [60]. Women in Afghanistan experience severe physical, emotional, and psychological assault in the framework of society [61]. They become the targets of severe torture, rape, public beatings, forced early marriages, the trading of girls to end animosity, self-immolation, stealing women's property against their will, and murder—all of which are tied to violence against women [62]. Children and women are particularly vulnerable to family violence since they are the victims of it in the home [63]. Women in Afghanistan are pushed into the shadows of injustice since it is hardly ever observed that they have access to reproductive health care. The proper application of bad laws, their existence, and political obstruction all limit free movement. The application of the anti-women political decision restricts the women's movement [64]. Women cannot participate in the labor force today to become economically independent. The law in Afghanistan as it is currently written rarely has any effect on VAW [65]. Women are hardly ever involved in politics [66]. Their rights have not been fully upheld, even when participating in parliamentary proceedings. Only they can have 27% of all the seats in the lower house of parliament designated for women, and they can have two seats in each of the 34 provinces where they can speak out for their rights [67]. To obtain their rights, Afghan women must wade through a river of blood.

2. Related work

The works related to violence against women show the miserable conditions of women of various kinds. There have been serious issues occurred according to violence against women in South Asian regions. The country may vary regarding their population, areas, culture, and religion but the traits of violence found in exercising women are the same [68] [69]. Women suffer a lot from tolerating or encountering violence. The effect of this mammoth issue sometimes is seen wrapping a female till death [70]. The patriarchal families in these countries have not yet changed their attitudes toward women [71] [72]. Women now enjoy the rights that they deserve may be their hard-earned results. There may have many and even similar articles available but this writing has

depicted the consequences of violence against women in south Asian countries alike [73]. The works related to violence against women show the types of violence and their causes as well as reasons to be mentioned in the paper in a qualitative approach to be focused on having the proper field of related topics. The cumulative appearance of violence has grabbed not only the world alone the touch of this heinous act mesmerized the liberty of women. It is hard enough to highlight the focal points of the violence vividly as it changes its true color pushing back the women in opposite direction rather they should move forward [74] [75]. The information and measures to be taken mentioned in many articles might not be sufficient for the development of women folks. The patriarch societies laden the rules against the movement of women may bar their path for the velocity of their march forward. This writing may be regarded as an attempt to promote the condition of women to achieve their rights. Many articles are written against violence. The prosperity of women barred for the VAW. The works related to VAW have poured the issues of violence but VAW regarding Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh has not been discussed earlier. The focus has been made on depicting the facts related to VAW in Sherpur Sarar, Bangladesh. This article demonstrates the situation of VAW in primary data analysis.

3. Methodology

Study Area: The study was carried out in Sherpur Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur Dist. located on Latitude 25°00' 0.00" N and Longitude 90°01' 0.12" E. It was upgraded to a district on February 22, 1984, the city is located about 197-199 km. north of Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh having 356.12 Sq. Km.

Research Design: A convergent mixed method design was employed in this article. This research approach was chosen because it allows for the collection of diverse but relevant data, which are allowed for the development of a thorough understanding of the subject at hand. A convergent design is used to find and examine problems from various angles. On the other hand, the study's focus group discussion participants and key informants are chosen through the method of purposive sampling.

Method of data collection: The basic data for this study was acquired through field surveys, focus groups discussion, semi-structured interviews, and questionnaires. A literature review has also been completed. It was decided to combine these methods to lessen the drawbacks of each. The following are summaries of each method:

Questionnaire: A questionnaire is the main piece of data-gathering equipment employed in this investigation. Both closed-ended and open-ended questions are included in the questionnaire. To make the questionnaire clear and simple. It is given in their native language. Five data collectors were responsible for gathering the data, and the researcher supervise them.

Interview: To get information from the main informants, the researcher used a semi-structured interview. It is carried out with mentioned people. This is done to get specific information from the relevant person to support the answers that would be gathered via questionnaires.

Focus Group Discussions: In this study, there are two Focus Group Discussions (FGD), each with nine participants. FGD research has been conducted by a former local area commissioner as well as leaders from Bangladesh Mohila Parisad, Sherpur. The focus of the FGD is mostly on topics that haven't been included in the questionnaires and interviews. Additionally, it was utilized in conjunction with questionnaire questions that still require more details.

Data analysis: After the collection of the primary and secondary data, Editing, analysis data, and graphing have been done. Based on the nature of the data, a qualitative method of data analysis has been used. The primary data has been collected through survey questionnaires was analyzed. A statistical analysis has been presented using the graph while Qualitative data has been gathered through interviews, FGDs, and literature review have been analyzed using narration and thematic analysis and at last, the collected data from these sources are mingled. To acquire the information for this work, both primary and secondary sources are used. Online resources are now a huge aid, but there is still a time constraint and appropriate sources needed to finish this assignment. Books, published research papers, some sources come from journals while others come from websites and online publications. It is important to clarify that due to the impact of the post-COVID epidemic, the field survey has been conducted as the primary data source. Six months of data collection were invested. In this study paper, many definitions have also been employed, including those for violence against women (VAW), domestic violence (DV), intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

4. Result and Discussion

The result of producing this post may help others comprehend the VAW. There is an effort to concentrate on VAW-related concerns. It might encourage further researchers to carry out more studies using the VAW platform. The VAW situation has demonstrated the causes and origins of violence. This article can provide evidence of the VAW's writing in South Asian nations. Although the causes of the VAW may differ by place, they are all the same. This article illustrates the importance and beauty of the article and can serve as encouragement in the field of support. The challenges that women encounter greatly influence the development of their societal contributions and life patterns. It will continue to hold the path of demand for the article in the future carrying the article's analysis and conversation surrounding VAW with the article's splendor. The characteristics of VAW are present, and the restrictions that society has maintained for women are minimal. The ladies of today continue while ignoring the problems of violence, making the world a better place for people to coexist. The

main knowledge in the article can support solidifying the issues that women must deal with. The research's implications are highly significant. The writing of this study paper acts as a window through which the causes of violence against women's flaws and social limits may be clearly understood. Other researchers will find it simpler to collect data and use it for their research as a result. The major goal of the paper was to comprehend the contributions that women have contributed to society. There have been attempts to display the various VAW variations. The full paper has the significance of the VAW showing the facts of violence making women vulnerable in the context of the article. Primary data collection sources assume that the issues found to be very effective for future research in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh including the aspects of South Asian countries. The core of the article is the focus on the issues of VAW. In presenting the article it is a must to show the miser ability of the issues of VAW. The struggle of women has been a prime concern of the VAW. The countries of South Asia have been the epicenter of the issues of violence. So as the issues of violence depicted here in the paper regarding Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh. The functions and activities of the patriarch societies may have the attention of the topic related to VAW. The findings are arrayed in the tables in the following order.

Table 1. Background information of the victims

N=1171		Frequency	Percent
Types Of Violence	Physical	667	56.95
	Economic	316	26.98
	Psychological	105	8.96
	Emotional	70	5.97
	Others	13	1.14
Age category	Not less than 18 -20	667	56.95
	21-24	394	33.64
	25-28	110	9.39
Gender	Female	1119	95.55
	Male	52	4.44

Source. Field Survey, 2022.

n=1171 Majority of the victims 667(56.95%) faced physical violence. While the least victims 13(1.14%) faced other types of violence. Economic violence 316(26.98%) was in second position. Psychological victims 105(8.96%) and Emotional victims 70(5.97%) were found in the field survey serially. Most of the victims 667(56.95%) were Not less than 18 -20. While the least age 119(9.39%) were aged between 25-28. The majority of the victims 1119(95.55%) were female on the other hand minority of the victims 52(4.44%) were male. This field survey has quite a long time to collect the data as a primary data source. The data may not highlight the whole appearance of the VAW but show the presence of the violence and the sufferings of the women in Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh. The differences between types of violence, age, and gender show the concrete issues of violence. In gathering primary data a variety of aspects has been found in the circumstances of violence and it had to face little difficulties for the collection of data because of societal and social context.

Table 2. The victims were asked to state their background information in regards to age category, gender, and highest academic qualification to achieve the objective of this study to ensure the faces of violence in response to the article. The findings were as shown in Table 2.

N=1171		Frequency	Percent
Age category	Not less than 18 -20	667	56.95
	21-24	394	33.64
	25-28	110	9.39
Gender	Female	1119	95.55
	Male	52	4.44
Highest academic certificate	Other Certificate	104	8.88
	B.A	214	18.27
	H.S.C	597	50.98
	S.S.C	163	13.91
	Not specify	93	7.94

Source. Field Survey, 2022.

Background information of the victims n=1171. The majority of the victims 667(56.95%) were aged between Not less than 18 -20 years while the least victims 110(9.39%) were aged between 25-28 years. Most of the victims 1119(95.55%) were female while 52 (4.44%) were male. The majority of the victims 597(50.98%) had an H.S.C certificate, and 214 (18.27%) had a B.A certificate, 163(13.91%) had a S.S.C certificate while 104(8.88.0%) had other certificate and 93(7.94) had in not specify category.

Table 3. Respondents' views on the stand against violence, field data gathered surveying the issue of violence against women The opinion gathered regarding the facing of violence.

n=1171	respondents	Frequency (n=1171)	Percent
	Yes	1042	88.98
	No	83	7.09
	Didn't say anything	46	3.93

Source. Field Survey, 2022.

The majority of the respondents 1042(88.98%) said yes about standing against the violence of women the crime to be brought under trial. While the least respondents 46(3.93%) didn't say anything about violence against women. On the other hand, respondents 83(7.09%) said no opinion about taking any action against violence.

Table 4. It shows the complaint lodged against violence put up as a database in the following table by an NGO.

N=59		Frequency	Percent
Age from 18-40 years	Minor	3	5.08
	Adults	56	94.91
	Dowry	2	3.38
	Maintenance	4	6.67
	Dowry Maintenance	42	71.18
	Land Dispute	3	5.08
	Restoration of conjugal life	2	3.38
	Child Rescue	2	3.38
	Physical torture	4	6.67
Gender	Female	56	94.91
	Male	3	5.08

Source: an NGO

Background information of the victim of violence n=59. The majority of the adult victims 56(94.91%) were aged between

18 -40 years while the least, Minor 3(5.08%). Most of the victims 56 (94.91%) were female while 3 (5.08%) were male. The majority of the females 42(71.18%) were the victim of dowry maintenance, 4 (6.67%) were the victim of maintenance, 3(5.08%) were the victim of land dispute while 2(3.38%) were the victim of restoration of conjugal life, child rescue and dowry related violence were 2(3.38%), physical torture percentage was 4(6.67%). The data shown in table 2 are from the month, of July to December 2022.

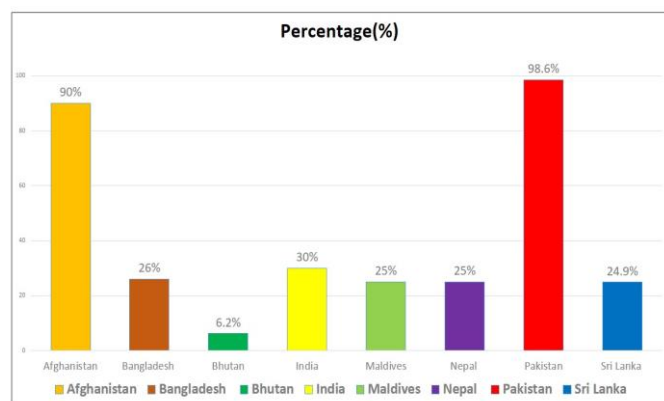


Figure 1. It is the analytic figure of the percentage of countries in South Asia varying from region to region as secondary data sources.

Sources. worldbank, emerald, nepjol, ft.lk, orfonline, ncadv, WHO, UNDP

The graph shows that violence varies from region to region. Afghanistan has a percentage of 90% but in comparison, it has risen to 54% more than that of Bangladesh. The violence in Pakistan has got the highest percentage 98.6% which is 68.6% more than that of India. The rest of the three countries in the graph haven't reached more than 25% violence in comparison. Despite the turmoil in Sri Lanka, the country has not crossed the percentage of 25%. Besides that, Maldives and Nepal have a percentage of violence against women are 25%. It shows that violence is still prevalent in South Asian countries having some variance in percentage. The condition shown in the graph has upheld the fluctuation of violence against women pushing women back and depriving them of their rights.

5. Conclusion and Future scope

Women face many challenges even though they are the world's greatest asset. Torture and tyranny can take many various forms for them. Women's rights, particularly their freedom of movement, are restricted in many South Asian countries even in Sherpur as the data shows. Everywhere in the world, violence against women is a result of the same fundamental problems of which women are deprived. Women encounter numerous barriers in their quest for rights, liberties, and movement, and as a result, their suffering is frequently concealed. While addressing the root causes of violence, there isn't enough room to succeed. No nation should exist if there were no women. They play a significant role in building the country's economy. For some reason, males still struggle to see how ridiculous it is to deny women the right to make decisions in their lives. Scholars will be challenged by the conception of oppression in their efforts to create and sustain

a welcoming atmosphere for women in the future. However, although they may appear minor, the problems mentioned and explained are among the main causes of violence against women. Although the feminist movement is highly optimistic about the outcome, it will be very challenging to put an end to the violence that has occurred from this circumstance. To improve the situation for women, we must give priority to tackling the most urgent problems. The goal of this study is to raise awareness of VAW's current and potential future effects. This strategy could help women receive the respect and rights they deserve in society. While there are still many limitations on women's rights and freedoms in general, it is feasible to notice some progress in a woman's deteriorating situation. This article can help to raise the issues of VAW and address them promoting the improvement of women in South Asian countries.

Conflict Of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Author's contribution

The article is one of the pragmatic tries to realize the issues of violence against women in South Asian countries including Sherpur Sadar, Bangladesh. The research shows the sufferings of women in the mentioned areas. It may hold further research for the improvements of women and can play a pivotal fact in properly addressing the indiscrimination.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Hrishav and Shamoly for assisting and encouraging me in writing this paper, and Md. Momin help me with the technical support I needed for writing this research article and also like to thank the editor and the reviewer. I would like to thank the NGO for providing me with the data for masking the article as a complete one.

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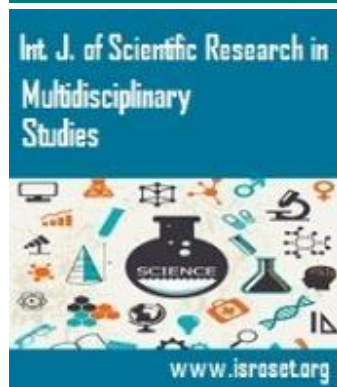
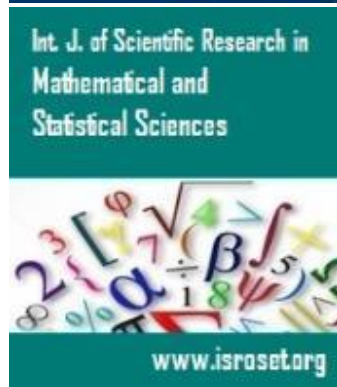
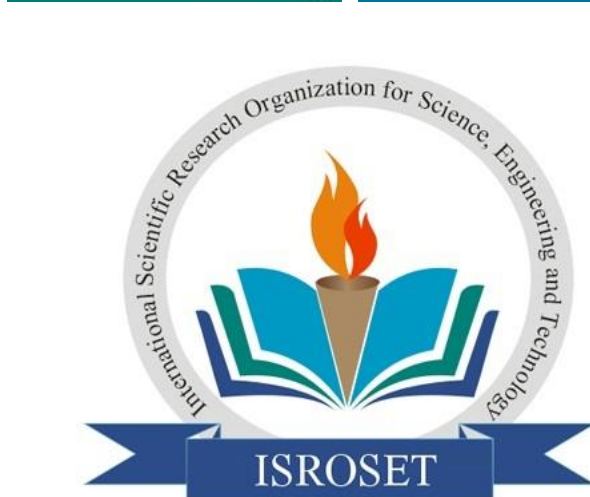
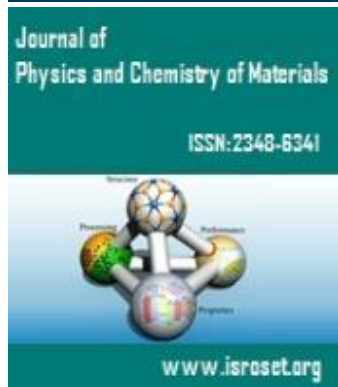
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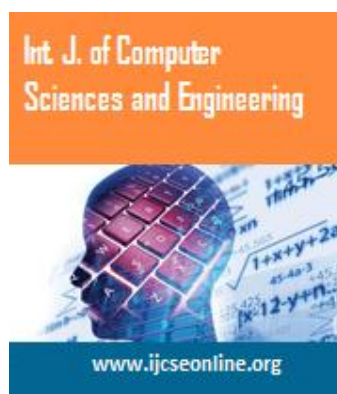
I am Ritesh Karmaker, a lecturer and research scholar. I have been working as a lecturer in English, Bangladesh since 2013. I am a member of ISROSET since 2021. I have published five research papers in reputed journals having impact factor and they are now online. My work focuses on literature, language, dialect, culture, history and civilization having deep value. I have 16 years of teaching experience and as a lecturer for 11 years as well as been researching since 2021.





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